WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VI. [THOMAS HASTINGS, Editor.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1829. [HASTINGS & TRACY, Printers.] No 7.

REVIEW.

A Discourse delivered in Stephentown, Dec. 25, 1828, and in Troy, Sabbath evening, Jan. 11th, 1829, before the Temperate Societies of those towns: By Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman. Published at the request of the Societies. Troy. F. Adancourt, Printer.

We had supposed, till the sermon before us came to hand, that the subject of intemperance must have been nearly exhausted of its novelty. But there are writers, it seems, to whom no subject comes amiss. We rejoice at the multiplication of such productions. Let them increase a hundred fold, till the plague of intemperance shall be stayed. "Intemperance is one of those themes," says the writer, "of which we must never grow weary; and concerning which we must never cry, it is *enough*, till the evil itself is blotted from existence."

"Its character must be minutely examined; its subtilties of attack and victory must be detected and exposed; and its ravages amidst property, reputation and life, must be held up, naked and appalling, before the public eye. The magnitude of this evil must be discussed in the parlour, in the counting-house, and the farm-yard. An alarm must be sounded from the pulpit, the forum and the senate-house—an alarm which shall roll over every mountain, and echo through every valley, till it is heard to the extremities of the land, and till it thrills thro' the heart of this nation as it is heard."

The discourse before us has "one of the songs of a drunkard," for its motto—Isaiah lvi, 12—"Come ye, *say they*, I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong drink; and to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant."

After a short introduction, in which drunkenness is considered as a social vice, the preacher proposes to speak of it in the following relations: Its wanton waste of property; its effects on the human constitution; its deterioration of the intellectual man; as the prolific cause of crime; and as destructive to the immortal soul.

Under the first of these heads, he refers to authentic documents; and after examining a number of items, he comes to the following result:—

"Now put these items together, and behold the appalling amount. Cost of spirits annually consumed in the United States, 30 millions of dollars; for the support of paupers, 7,500,000 dollars; value of time lost, by premature death, 30 millions; loss of time by living drunkards, 60 millions; making the grand total of 127,500,000 dollars. And in this computation, I have said nothing of sheriffs' fees and costs of court; nothing of the time taken by wives to wait on drunken husbands; and nothing of surgeons' and physicians' bills. If these were added, the annual tax imposed upon the United States by the existence and operation of ardent spirits, in all their diversified relations, might be fairly set down at the round sum of 130 millions of dollars. Let any considerate man look at this, and he will be prepared to lift his voice and heart and hand against the very existence of this tremendous evil. I will not tell you what *might* be done, if the proceeds of every drop of ardent spirits annually consumed in these United States, were judiciously applied to strengthen and beautify our country, and reform and save the world. With an annual income of 130 millions of dollars, saved by the entire disuse of ardent spirits, and this country would stand on a pinnacle almost as elevated as heaven. This income would pay off the national debt in a little more than five months. In two months and seven days, it would equal, in amount, the annual revenue of the United States. This money, saved from the all-devouring throats of drunkards, would, in a few years, accomplish every thing that this nation could wish to do, either at home or abroad. It would run a canal along every water course; stretch a national road from the bay of Passamaquoddy to the gulf of Mexico; build a navy that would line our coast and bid defiance to every invader; and plant a second North-American republic on the shores of the great Pacific. In two years, it would furnish a fund which would give a bible and a gospel ministry to the entire population of our globe."

Applying these calculations to the city of Troy, whose inhabitants are 10,000 in number, he estimates the sum paid there annually for this liquid poison, not less than $25,000.

Under the second head, the preacher still refers to acknowledged facts:—

"In the class of drunkards, may be included not only those who drink to dead intoxication, but likewise those who love the bottle so well, that they *must* drink every day; who feel lost without their customary dram; and who keep always full, though they may never be unable to attend to their ordinary business. These men deserve to be bound up in a common bundle with beastly drunkards. Of this first class, there are in the United States 300 thousand, and at least 30 thousand of these die every year. What a sweeping mortality is this; *one* man in every *ten*, from these fearful ranks, is annually called to fill a drunkard's grave. Drunkenness is itself a disease; a disease which is performing its work of death, with a more desolating vengeance than the yellow fever or the plague. In almost every case it proves fatal. Look at the drunkard. It is almost difficult to say whether, in taking the census, you ought to number him with the living or the dead. He is already a naked skeleton, or a bloated corpse; a walking mummy, when he can walk; a mass of semi-animated putrefaction. He is dead while he lives. Bury him, when in a fit of intoxication, and he would rot as quick as any other dead man. Intemperance, even if it were not the parent of other diseases, is itself the bluest plague that ever visited and cursed the world. But this evil comes not single handed. Ask the physician, and he will tell you, that it originates many of the most afflictive diseases which are cutting down our dying race."

After alluding to various diseases which are either produced or greatly aggravated by intemperance, he adds:—

"Intemperance gives impulse to almost every disease to which the human system is liable. A hard drinker rarely ever recovers, either from the typhus, or the yellow fever. Let any epidemic sweep through the land, and see how the drunkards fall before it. If the disease is of an alarming type, seizure is almost certain death. And let it not be supposed, that these remarks apply exclusively to men of confirmed intemperance. The habitual temperate drinker ought to open his eyes, and take the alarm. His daily use of spirituous liquors, is a slow fire that is burning up his constitution. The habit even of temperate drinking, renders him more exposed to "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and more unprotected from "the destruction that wasteth at noonday." But this is not all. When the taste is formed, and the habit established, no man is his own master; and with all his *prudence*, the temperate drinker is liable to die a sot. "Hic jacet ebriosus," *here lies a drunkard*, would, in most cases, be the honest epitaph for his tomb-stone."

Rush, Trotter, Chapman, Bell, Mosely, Emlen, Parris, and many other names of the first celebrity in the medical world, might be quoted in confirmation of the preceding statements.

Under the third head, that which refers to *human intellect*, we are presented with a picture not less appalling. To mention no other fact than that *one-third of all the cases of insanity in the United States are attributed to intemperance*, we may easily imagine what is wanting to fill out the picture. Yet for one of these victims, there are thousands of voluntary maniacs, either constant or periodical; and hundreds of thousands more who are gradually destroying their own intellectual powers.

"Look at the living drunkard, and you will find him only the remnant of his former self. His immortal mind is not less blighted, by this withering curse, than his dying body. His memory, once retentive and ready, has lost its wonted elasticity and power. His understanding, which could once grasp, and wield, and elucidate almost any subject, becomes debilitated and childish. In his cups, the drunkard is generally a temporary fool or madman. His very horse exhibits the external symbols of mortification for the load he carries, and his dog is ashamed to keep his master company.* But idiotism and insanity are not always temporary in the case of the drunkard. Both of these effects often become permanent in the future man. Idiots may be found almost every where who have brought this calamity on themselves by the immoderate use of ardent spirits. From men of intellect, and men of business, and, perhaps, men of pre-eminent attainments, they have debased themselves to a common level with the swine. In some cases, reason seems to be blotted out; and the miserable victim of intemperance lives and dies a literal fool. In other cases, still more numerous, there is a manifest approximation to idiocy where this deplorable consequence does not follow. Who has not witnessed the wane of intellect around him? Who has not seen the shrewd accountant become dull; the profound philosopher rendered obtuse; the arch politician bewildered; the eagle flight of the learned advocate flag; and that precocity of genius, which, in the dawn of life, attracted the steady gaze, and promised a giant manhood, dwindle into mental insignificance and death? The world may, perhaps, stand and wonder at the change, and speculate upon the latent cause. But lift the curtain, and the mystery is solved. There stands the bottle; and the death of intellect is in it."

In the fourth place, intemperance is seen as the source of other vices:—

"Go to your penitentiaries and state-prisons, and you will find, that most of their tenants were men of intemperate habits, till they were arrested for crime, and reformed by the strong arm of the law. From the second annual report of the Prison Discipline Society it appears, that from 1806 to 1826, there were condemned to the several penitentiaries in the United States, 20,000 criminals. "It is admitted on all hands," says the report of the American Temperance Society, "that these, with perhaps scarcely one exception, were not only intemperate persons, but also that they were hurried to the perpetration of crime, when in a state of intoxication." Judge Rush, in a charge delivered to a grand jury, several years ago, has this striking remark: "I declare in this public manner, and with the most solemn regard to truth, that I do not recollect an instance since my being concerned in the administration of justice, of a single person being put on his trial for man-slaughter, which did not originate in drunkenness; and but few instances of trials for murder, where the crime did not spring from the same unhappy cause."

In the fifth place, referring to the *destruction of the soul*, the preacher reminds us of the habits, vices, &c. of the drunkard; his habitual neglect of religious privileges, his hardness and stupidity, or *unholy* sensibility, while in the use of the means of grace; and adds as follows:—

"After a careful examination of a vast variety of facts, connected with the religious impressions of the intemperate for more than twenty years, I have almost ceased to take any encouragement, when a man asks me, *what he shall do to be saved*, if his breath tells me, that he lives in communion with his bottle. I see, in that one fact, the almost certain germ of that man's perdition. Here, then, is the last and worst feature in the character of this malignant foe. It marks the soul as its victim, and its inflictions are eternal. It robs heaven, and peoples hell. It places its slave in the attitude of everlasting rebellion against God. Let the Christian contemplate this effect of ardent spirits, and turn pale and tremble as he surveys the mighty ruin. Lift up your eyes, and look around upon this fair heritage of God, and behold 300,000 of your fellow immortals; and just behind them 300,000 more; and if nothing is done to annihilate the cause, an increasing and a still increasing number, through every successive generation; and this multitude, mocking all human calculation, borne along by that broad and deep and burning torrent which foams and rages as it empties into hell."

Under the first head of his closing remarks, the preacher speaks of intemperance as a national evil. He says it has already become so formidable, as to menace our political institutions.

"Depend upon it, that this people cannot continue to be free, if the waves of intemperance are not stayed by a decisive spirit, and rolled back by a mighty hand. A nation of drunkards cannot exist."

To one who has reflected much on the subject, the following picture may not seem overdrawn:—

"Let this evil diffuse itself through the family circle; let it prevail at the polls of your elections; let the drunkard be honoured with a seat in Congress, and reel into the senate chamber, and nod on the bench, and doze in the jury box, and liberty is at an end. I tremble for the fate of my country, when I reflect upon the prevailing intemperance of the present day, in connection with the freedom of our institutions and the extension of the elective franchise. If liberty shall here find her grave, that grave will be dug by drunkards' hands. If the knell of departed freedom shall here toll, it will toll amidst the revels of national intoxication."

"But while this ruin is hanging over us, how many appear indisposed to take the alarm! The nation is slumbering with a living viper in its bosom. Do you ask where the danger is? I answer, it is every where. In every city, and through all the country, ardent spirits are filling the channels of death to overflowing. This is the master sin—the giant evil—the burning curse. It is not enough to say, that intemperance is greater than this or that individual calamity. It is probably not too much to say, that this single evil is inflicting more injury upon the physical, intellectual, moral and eternal interests of our country, than all those evils which are ordinarily deemed special calamities, combined together. Yes; marshal in one dread army, under one bloody flag, all the judgments that ever desolate this devoted world of sin and death—blasting, mildew, hail-storms, tornadoes, earthquakes, epidemics, famine, war, conflagrations, shipwrecks, rapine, murder; blow the trumpet long and loud, and call them to one combined, universal, dreadful onset; let them bear down with fell purpose, and with unwonted wrath, upon this terrestrial citadel of man, and strew their path with ruin as they pursue their onward march; and here is *one* monster—one plague of plagues—one scorpion of scorpions—one curse of curses, that can, single handed, outdo them all. His name is Legion."

But, not to multiply extracts—the preacher thinks that temperate men, especially Christians, have an imperious duty to perform. Every church ought to be a temperate society; every christian family ought to practice entire abstinence, and banish spirits from the house. Nor does he hesitate to say, that "deep and thorough reformation can never take place, while Christians, for the paltry consideration of a little money, furnish others with the means of destroying both body and soul forever." "Is it right?" he adds—"Is it for the glory of God? Is it for the good of the church? Is it for the salvation of souls? These questions ought to be answered, upon the Christian's conscience, and upon the book of God."

* See Trotter on Drunkenness, pages 149 and 150.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We cheerfully give place to the following article, coming as it does from the pen of a respected clergyman, whose location is beyond the limits of our own state. No one can deny that "something must be done," and that speedily, to supply the *increasing* multitudes who are famishing for the bread of life. Whether the thing here proposed ought to be carried into execution, is a question for others, not for ourselves, to decide. An educated ministry is certainly indispensable. Whether, in addition to these, a subordinate class is not needed to meet the exigencies of the present day, is the inquiry here presented:—

For the Western Recorder.

MINISTERIAL PIONEERS.

Mr. Editor—A certain subject has lain with weight upon my mind, for a long time; and with your leave, I will present it to the public, through the medium of your paper. I do not offer it as a subject for controversy, nor in a controversial spirit; but for serious consideration.

It has been said that "there are more unemployed ministers than vacant churches, in the state of New-York." The truth of this statement, I can of course neither assert nor deny: But one thing I know; there are many churches which need to have the gospel preached to them. In the Synod of Albany, at its last meeting, I understand, a member of one Presbytery stated, that there were churches belonging to that body, which were destitute; not because they could not support ministers, but because they could not obtain them. And I believe that these United States, collectively, are not as well supplied with ministers as your own state.

The truth of what is here mentioned, I presume, will not be controverted. But what is to be done? I will suppose that one thousand ministers would supply the present deficiency. I mean one thousand, besides those who are now pursuing a course of preparatory education for the ministry. Suppose, again, that one thousand young men, of the right spirit, could be found, who were to commence their studies now; yet before they could have finished what would be deemed a complete education; before they could begin to preach, near one-third of the present generation would be gone to their everlasting homes; and many, very many of them, would live and die without a preached gospel, unless some other remedy could be provided. And what shall be done? What *can* be done? With your leave, Sir, I will propose a partial remedy.

In my frequent travels, I have been acquainted with several middle-aged men, who have families, and who of course cannot now obtain a thorough education. They are plain men—men of good sense, and capable of enduring hardship. They have a good English education; but know nothing of Hebrew, Greek and Latin. Such persons as are acquainted with them, acknowledge them to be men of ardent piety. They have been accustomed to revivals, have been active in them, and are known to have been judicious and successful in their treatment of the penitent and impenitent. They are men mighty in prayer. They long to go forth, and preach Jesus "Christ and him crucified." "in the highways and hedges;" in those very places where others, as yet, do not choose to go. But they find it difficult to obtain the approbation of our brethren in the ministry, because they are not more skilled in human learning. Learning is indeed a good thing; but I would now ask my brethren—clergymen and laymen—whether it would not be better that such men, who, in a very important sense, are "apt to teach," should be taken by the hand, encouraged by their learned brethren, instructed for a short season, and sent forth to preach Jesus Christ—than that so many thousands should die without the gospel of salvation.

Though our Education Societies are doing much, yet their funds are quite insufficient to meet the exigencies of the present time. There are also many young men, who, in my judgment at least, and perhaps in the opinion of many others, ought to be encouraged to go forward and proclaim the glad tidings of salvation; but they have not the means of procuring a thorough education; and if they had, years might elapse before they could obtain it. Would it not be well for them to receive a partial education, and go forth as pioneers, while others are completing their course of study? For one, I cannot but think it would. In these two ways, a partial remedy might be found for the pressing evil to which I have alluded. By these means, I do verily believe that many might be plucked, as brands from the burning, and be brought to praise and serve our God forever.

Some will think it dangerous to send forth uneducated men, any where, to preach salvation: But, I ask, if it is not *much more* dangerous for people to live and die without the preaching of the gospel?

Some may think, too, that this would hinder the ultimate settlement of a learned ministry: But I trust there can be no danger of such a result—especially since learned ministers are so scarce; and since our population increases much faster than the number of ministers of every kind increases. Besides, I am acquainted with one minister partially educated, who, instead of hindering the settlement of learned ministers, has led the way to the settlement of three learned men, while he himself has never been installed. We have already a few ministers of this description, whose labours have been blessed to the hopeful conversion of many. I would refer to them: But to name the living would be inexpedient. Yet I may ask, who does not revere the memory of Eastburn, whose labours were crowned with so much success, in the mariner's church, at Philadelphia.

But not to enlarge—the following scripture may be worthy of notice, in relation to this subject—"Now they which were scattered abroad, upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only. And some of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, which, when *they* were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus. And the hand of the Lord was with them; and a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord." Acts xi, 19—21. I do not find that these men were inspired, in the common acceptation of the word. Neither do I find that they were learned men. Some of them, I think, must have been unlearned, from the consideration that *they* preached only to the Jews. Nor does it appear that they had been ordained to the work of the ministry, or even licensed by the Apostles; for when tidings of these things came to Jerusalem, Barnabas was sent out to see to these things; and when he came, and saw, he was exceedingly glad. Who, then, were those successful preachers? For aught that now appears, they were common Christians; but were so warm-hearted, loved Jesus Christ so much, and felt so much concern for the welfare of souls, that they preached salvation by Christ, when and where there was none else to do it. Let such go out now, into the desolate posts of the land, and a similar result might to some extent be anticipated. But the prepossessions of this age and country are such, that those who should engage in this work would indispensably need the fellowship of the churches, and of the ministry. Every man who preaches is expected to shew his credentials; and this is abundantly right. Your's, &c. E.

P. S.—Perhaps it will be said—"Those men can do good at home." I answer—So could those persecuted Christians at Jerusalem; but, probably, not the thousandth part of the good they did by going abroad. So it is with the men on whose behalf I now plead. Nay, Sir; the learned, generally, choose to go abroad to preach. They know very well, that prophets have always had more honour abroad than at home. If any of your readers can devise a better plan for relieving present wants, let us hear it. Something must be done, lest sinners of this generation rise up in the judgment against us, and condemn us.

For the Western Recorder.

DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Editor—This morning, I accidentally took up your paper for the 3d of December, and cast my eye upon the remarks of your friend Hur. His text is, "*See that ye fall not out by the way.*" It is, indeed, a very good one; and I like his sermon upon it very well. So far as I am able to judge, it is correct in theory; and if it were reduced to practice, the consequences would be beneficial and glorious. But here comes the difficulty. In the purest state of things, *how can it be* reduced to practice? Your correspondent has told us what to do; but he has not told us how it can be done. Now, sir, if you, or Aaron, or Hur, (for I think I can recognise all as my friends), will only tell me how this work can be performed, I shall receive it as a great favour; and possibly some others who read your paper may be benefitted also. But lest you should not know where to begin, I will tell you some of the particular obstacles, with which others are compelled to contend.

Sometimes I find a person, who seems to me to have a much greater sense of his obligation to God and man than most of his brethren. And this is not an occasional thing. It is habitual. In consequence of his views and feelings, he does almost every thing differently from the method of his brethren. He is more steadfast, persevering, energetic, and spiritual, than they are; and finding them very negligent in the service of the Saviour, his soul is pained; he is grieved with their luke-warmness; his soul is stirred within him; he expresses his feelings; he urges them to be more engaged in the service of God, and for the salvation of souls. But they think this an unreasonable exhortation. They are sometimes even watching to see him halt; and if they discover any declension in him, they will run and tell it to their neighbours. To him they will say, "Physician, heal thyself." And then they will throw Hur's text in his teeth, "See that ye fall not out by the way."

Now, what is to be done in such a case? Must he close his lips in silence, and conform to them? Or must he hold on his way, even though they should be offended, and fall out with him? For they resolve not to come up even to his standard, which is as yet infinitely below the mark which God has fixed. If they go to heaven at all, they seem to prefer going some other way. This way requires too much self-denial. What shall be done? You perhaps will say, these are imaginary evils; there is no reality in them. Sir, I should be glad, if I could say so too, and speak the truth. But I know they are not imaginary. I know they are realities. If it were necessary, I could identify—I could name times, places, persons, circumstances. How shall the person I have presented, pass along with those who are around him, and not "fall out by the way," with them.

Again: I find a few, who feel more deeply, and pray much oftener, and with more fervency, than most of their brethren, and maintain a corresponding regularity of life in other things; they are guilty of no offence; they cannot be called to account by way of discipline; no charge of any kind can be tabled against them; yet many of their brethren call them indiscreet, perhaps "hypocritical," "self-righteous," and will not be reconciled with them, unless they consent to be less zealous. Nay, sir, the brethren are sometimes so grieved that they cannot speak peaceably to them! These, also, are realities; these are sore difficulties. What shall be done with them?

Again: Jesus Christ tells us, he "came not to send peace on earth, but a sword." And such is the state of things, that the sword is found ostensibly in the fold of Christ.—There are many cases where it is impossible for one, or ten, or even fifty men, to become bold and active and zealous, in the cause of Christ, without causing a tumult in that part of the fold where they reside. They cannot be active and generous even in the missionary cause, and not become subject to reproaches from many of their brethren. How then shall they "not fall out by the way?"

I could go on, and multiply difficulties to any amount. But I think those I have stated are as many as you can conveniently solve in one number. And if you succeed with these, perhaps the solution will serve as a clue to all the rest. Wishing you success in the undertaking, I conclude for the present. Your's, &c. P.

Remarks.—It would give us pleasure, if it were in our power, to make out the solution of these difficulties without delay. Yet, if we mistake not, the task has already been accomplished by Hur, as will be seen in his next number.

From the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

"Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven: But whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."

In this day of mental improvement, and of increase in spiritual knowledge and experience, it cannot be supposed that any professor of religion, who is not by the hand of God prevented, can allow himself to be an idle spectator of what others are doing, to promote the kingdom of Christ. But are there not some of our *youth*, who have been faithfully instructed by pious parents, (now gone to receive their reward), who excuse themselves from entering our Sabbath schools on account of their not being professors, who yet *are unwilling to be taught in them*, or join in the bible class? Can any such person be quite satisfied with himself? To him we would say, O consider! Consider that a great obligation rests upon you, and that you are no less accountable to God, than he who has publicly professed to be on the Lord's side. He who hath said, "Occupy till I come," will soon require an account of your stewardship. And if you feel your unfitness for the employment of teaching others "the right way," and still have no desire to receive the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus yourself, when the means are so abundant, is it not a fearful indication that you have chosen the way which leadeth down to death, and that you "*love* darkness rather than light?"

O, is not this the spiritual building which is now erecting in the world, whose foundation is Jesus Christ, and into which the righteous may enter and be *safe?* Is it not a glorious work, in which, if we might be *allowed* to assist, we ought to rejoice? B.

From the N. H. Observer.

THE FAMILY SEPULCHRE.

The love of kindred follows us to the grave. There is no one who would not choose to sleep in his father's sepulchre, rather than die among strangers whom he has never known or loved. We feel as if our dust would be conscious of security, in sleeping with kindred dust; that our repose would be more sweet, if surrounded by those whom we have loved, though there can be no interchange of thoughts, no kindling of affections in the tomb. It would seem as if the scenes of the resurrection could be viewed with more firmness and composure, in the company of friends, than if we were alone; and that the voice of loved ones, breaking from the silence of death, would cheer us in the prospect of judgment. Yet who does not see that this would not be the case, unless we should awake to everlasting life, and not to shame and everlasting contempt?

Three sons, the pride of their parents, and the hope of an extensive circle of relations, have died within the last two years. One of them fell in a strange land; another is sleeping in the sea; and the third is gathered with his fathers.

"And parted thus, they rest, who play'd
Beneath the same green tree;
Whose voices mingled as they pray'd
Around one parent knee!"

I have seen their mother weep as she related their brief history. "I was in hopes," said she, "that they would have lived together, and that they would have been buried at last in the same tomb. It is such a painful thing to have friends separated in death!" I said, "I hope the separation will be only for the night of death, and that the morning of the resurrection will unite them in each other's society, and in the society of heaven." She did indeed believe that they were now among the just made perfect, but still, the thought of their being buried far from home, continued to prey upon her spirits. How mysterious is this love of kindred! Death cannot conquer it, though he may bring the beloved object to his dark domain. It goes to the family sepulchre; and if the departed relative is not there, it wanders forth to his grave, lingers around the spot, and would fain call it home to mingle with its kindred dust.

"That tomb," said a friend in the grave-yard, "contains all the members of a family. Some of them died abroad; but they have all been removed to the family tomb."

I could not help feeling that they must sleep sweetly together. And yet I knew not why; but still I thought that I should love to be in the bosom of my family, were it only to moulder with them to the dust.

Christian reader, would it give you pain to think that some of the members of your happy family would be separated from you at death? Is your child, your brother, your sister, unspeakably dear to you? Then see to it, lest by your negligence this separation continue through the endless ages of eternity. How strange, if you should weep at the thought of a temporary separation, and never shed a tear or offer a prayer when there is danger of their being separated from you during the endless night of the *second death*.

A. N.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Missionary Herald.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From a letter of Mr. Bishop, dated June 3, 1828.

"Since March, the state of religion at Kairu has been increasingly interesting. Our houses have continued to be thronged daily with inquiries, from morning till bed time; and every day has usually brought with it several who have newly turned to the Lord, and for the first time visited us, to declare their purpose of seeking the way of salvation.

"The first indications of a special attention to religion were apparent early last winter, while I was with my family at this place. Even before I left Kairu, in October, the subject of religion was engaging the attention of several. Upon my return, in January, I found a pleasing accession to the number of those who were wont to visit us for religious instruction, and an universal solemnity and earnestness in their attention. But the domestic affliction, through which we were then passing, engrossed our principal attention; and even those who were enquiring the way to life, seemed, for the time, to suspend their anxieties for themselves, and join in the general concern, felt by all classes, for the crisis of the affliction laid upon their beloved teacher, Mrs. Bishop.

"But immediately after her death, the excitement was again enkindled with new vigour. The loss of one endeared to them by four years of unremitted attention to their spiritual and temporal improvement, the recollection of many that they had long neglected her instructions and admonitions, that she was taken from them, and above all, the parting advice she bequeathed to them, as the pledge of sincerity and affection, aroused them at once to a sense of their condition. The thought that her dying prayers were offered for them, that they might meet her again in heaven, was a more powerful appeal to their hearts than all persuasion. It was an argument fully adapted, in all its force, to their understandings, and convinced them that she, at least, believed fully the things she taught, and entrusted her eternal destiny to the issue of their truth. Accordingly, great numbers have mentioned the circumstances of her death as a principal reason why their minds were aroused to feel the importance of religion.

"The number of inquirers, when I left home in April last, was judged to be not less than two hundred, including those who gave satisfactory evidence of a saving change. Mr. Thurston writes to me, that the work is still going on with great power, and is extending itself to the neighbouring villages. A striking trait of this revival is a deep sense of sinfulness, and a conviction of their lost and helpless condition, and of the necessity of divine aid to deliver them from the dominion of sin. There is nothing speculative in the nature of their convictions; their transgressions have been too many and palpable to make it a matter of difficulty to search them out. With great ingenuousness they confess themselves to have been murderers, adulterers, sorcerers, thieves, liars, drunkards, and addicted to all the vices attendant upon these. Nor has there been an exception to the character here described, where the person has arrived at a mature age; so universally prevalent was the state of depraved morals among them. There was "none good, no not one," none that had resisted the torrent of corruptions which bore along the aged and the young, the male and female, down the broad road to death. They have no motive for concealing from us any longer the extent and enormity of their former sins; and they appear now to have forsaken them, and to be walking in the newness of life.

"I hope to spend the summer in travelling over the destitute parts of Hawaii, after which, if God will, you shall hear from me again by the return of the fall ships. Permit me again to solicit the continuance of your prayers for us, and the infant church under our care, that it may increase and flourish, until all the dwellers in these islands of the sea shall be embraced in its bosom, in the pure faith of the gospel."

From the New-York Observer.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Guerriere, Capt. Thompson, was at the last advices waiting sailing orders at Norfolk. It will be recollected that she is to visit the Sandwich islands, and that Rev. C. S. Stewart is her chaplain. The friends of missions will be gratified to learn that measures are taken by our government to establish such relations with that of those islands, as will, we think, protect our missionaries from at least some of the abandoned wretches who are disposed to insult and injure them; and, what is of greater importance, will encourage the chiefs in the enactment of salutary laws—a work in which they have been most iniquitously opposed by the arts and the violence of lawless foreigners. The following statement is from the Journal of Commerce:—

"A very satisfactory and valuable communication is to be conveyed from the cabinet, to the King and chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, under the great seal of the nation, together with presents from the President, as follows:—

"For the King, a pair of globes, a large map of the United States, and a rich ink, sand and wafer stand. For Kaahumanu, (the head chief, who is a woman), a silver vase, with the arms of the United States, and an inscription. For the young Princess, two handsome silver goblets, with the same insignia and inscription. For Boki, a large map of the world. The same for Adams; and other articles for the chiefs next highest in rank.

"In the official letter, our informant states, that the character and object of the missionaries are acknowledged, and they and their works are commended to the King and chiefs, as involving the true happiness and best interests of the islands. They are encouraged to enact laws for their own purposes, and to enforce them on their visiters, and requested to report to the government of the United States any misdemeanors on the part of American ship-masters and seamen."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Washington, last Saturday, (31st ult.) at the city-hall, Mr. Justice WASHINGTON, President, in the chair. Delegates (among whom was Chief-Justice Marshall) were present from Virginia, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

The Report of the Managers was read by Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary. Six hundred individuals were stated to be now ready to go out to the colony. One hundred and sixty two slaves have been offered to the Society by their owners. But the state of the Society's funds compels a refusal of many applications and offers, at least for the present. The colony was represented to be producing this year enough for its own consumption, excepting the single article of rice, and to be in every respect a vigorous and promising community. The *home* prospects of the Society are also cheering. There are now *eleven* state societies, two (Virginia and Kentucky) having been organised within the year.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Mercer, Francis S. Key, Esq. Walter Jones, Esq. Alexander Randall, Esq. Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State, Mr. Gurley, Rev. Dr. Laurie, and Hon. Mr. Storrs.

A resolution was adopted to erect monuments to the memory of the late Mr. Ashmun, in this country and Liberia. Mr. Storrs, of this state, assured the Society of the efficient support of the northern and eastern states, where, he said, its purposes had but recently began to attract the attention they deserved.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Clay, says the National Intelligencer, was as follows:—

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Society be presented to our fair countrywomen, who contribute by their countenance, association, and their donations, to the success of the Society.

After availing himself of the occasion to congratulate the President and Board on the auspices under which they had assembled, he adverted to the increased patronage which the benevolent designs of the Society had received during the last year, and particularly to the changed aspect of public opinion in a neighbouring state, (he was understood to refer to Virginia), which held within its bosom some of the best and greatest of the republic, and in another (Kentucky) which she felt a pride in owning as a daughter. He then passed to the immediate subject of the resolution, and passed a compliment, conceived in the happiest language, and delivered with all his grace of elocution, upon his "fair countrywomen," upon the ardour with which they were engaging in the promotion of the cause of the Society. He then noticed the unanimity with which a great majority of the American clergy had entered into the design, the general approbation of the wise and the good throughout our country, and closed with a grateful acknowledgment of the manifest favour of heaven towards it.—*ib.*

OPENING PROSPECTS ABROAD.

When the American Bible Society was formed in 1816, little comparatively could be done in circulating the scriptures abroad. The ground was not prepared to receive the good seed.

Now, Spanish America, with its seven republics, is opened by the revolution, and the bible is admitted into every part. Greece, too, at the time mentioned, was unprepared for the bible. Now, the demand for this book is such, that the American Bible Society has recently been constrained to appropriate two thousand dollars towards its circulation in that oppressed country.

In Ceylon too, where missionaries went a few years since from this land, the bible is now solicited. Nearly four thousand children are connected with the mission schools, and ought at once to be furnished with the scriptures.

At the Sandwich Islands, where heathenism reigned at the time the American Bible Society was formed, there are already twenty thousand persons who can read the scriptures, and are asking for them. The Society is now printing fifteen thousand copies of the gospel by Matthew for that interesting people. This demand from abroad will increase every year, and we ought speedily to supply our own people, and be prepared to spread the bible abroad, until all nations shall read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God.

From the Missionary Herald.

CHICKASAWS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Holmes, dated Tokshish, Oct. 13, 1828.

"The nation has recently formed some wholesome laws, and to our astonishment they are all strictly enforced. Whiskey is banished from the country. A thief is punished with thirty-nine lashes, without regard to colour, age, or sex, and is compelled to return the stolen property or an equivalent. One hundred men (twenty-five out of each district) are to carry the laws into execution, and are paid by the nation.

"These things are encouraging, and I see nothing in the way, if these people are unmolested, of their becoming civilised, enlightened, and happy.

"The work of reformation is already commenced: And if they could but enjoy tranquility of mind, I have no doubt but that it would rapidly advance."

From the New-York Observer.

TRACT SOCIETY OF TROY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Auxiliary Religious Tract Society of Troy, was held on the 19th ult. By a letter from the Corresponding Secretary, we learn that it was numerously attended, and that the best spirit pervaded it. After several addresses, a subscription was opened, and *sixteen* gentlemen made life subscriptions of $20 each to the parent Society, and the number has since been considerably increased. The following are extracts from the report:—

"The Society at present consists of 184 members, and 171 annual subscribers; giving an increase of 23 members for the last year.

"In this term of time, there have been purchased 14,548 tracts, and 56 bound volumes; comprising in the whole 239,954 pages. The tracts in the depository, on the first of January, 1828, were estimated at 317,756 pages; making in the aggregate 557,710 pages; leaving in the depository, 1st January 1829, 259,810.

"Total amount of tracts purchased in the twelve years of the Society's existence, exceeds 176,000. Estimated number of pages about *two millions*. From the above it appears, that notwithstanding the purchases of the last year have nearly equalled those of that preceding, the stock of tracts has been diminished by some thousands. This fact must tell of the diligence of your distributing committees, while it bespeaks greater effort in the collection of funds. Of the tracts distributed, more than 21,000 pages were to Auxiliary Societies, 25,000 to societies not auxiliary, 16,000 to Sunday schools, 12,000 to common schools, 17,000 to sloops and canal boats at our wharves. Liberal appropriations of tracts have also been made to the female charitable institutions of the city, for gratuitous distribution to the sick and afflicted poor.

"By the Treasurer's account it appears, that the receipts in the treasury, (including balance on hand 1st Jan. 1828), were $371 89, of which $142 06 were for tracts sold at the depository; $334 56 have within the year been transmitted to the Parent Society. $80 as a donation, and $254 56 on account, leaving in our treasury a balance of $35 33; also, a balance in the treasury of the American Tract Society to our credit $102 08. The Board have appropriated from the surplus funds of the last year $50 as a donation to the Parent Society, which the Treasurer is duly authorised to transmit."

Officers chosen, Mr. J. Chichester, President: Dr. Blatchford, Vice-President: A. Loveland, Treasurer: C. Lyman, Corresponding Secretary: E. Wilson, Jun. Recording Secretary; and G. Grant, G. Buckingham, L. Rousseau, A. P. Stanton, and C. Pierce, Managers.

Synod of Indiana.—The Synod of Indiana convened at Vincennes, a few weeks since. Nineteen ministers were present.

It is but a few years since the country included within the limits of this Synod, was a howling wilderness, the abode of savage beasts, and still more savage men.

The Synod has now under its care four Presbyteries, more than eighty organised congregations, and about thirty-four ministers and licentiates. From this statement it is manifest, that the greater part of our congregations are destitute of the stated administration of the word and ordinances of God. At the commencement of the year, great apathy prevailed; but the Spirit of God has been poured out.

There have been added to the churches under the care of this Synod, during the last year, on examination and confession of their faith, 546; by certificate, 151; making the total number in communion, so far as reported to Synod, 2640.

A good Example.—The Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass. in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, with a remittance to constitute him a life director, gives the following account of the bible class, by the members of which the money was contributed:—

"This bible class was formed about two years since, under favourable auspices, and has not lost any of its interest since its commencement. Its members have much increased; there are now from two to three hundred who assemble regularly every Sunday evening. We attend to the geography, biography, chronology, natural history, doctrines and precepts, contained in the lesson for the evening. Occasionally a dissertation is read by some of the class, upon some subject contained in the lesson. By this kind of variety, the interest of the youth in the subject is not suffered to flag, and they study the scriptures with great eagerness. At the close of the recitation I give an exhortation, and we close with prayer and the christian doxology, and such as are disposed cast a small sum into a box prepared to receive it. The contribution is voluntary. After paying for the necessary expenses of the class, purchasing several lamps to light the room, and a valuable map of Palestine, they forward to your treasury the above sum of $120, as their first offering."

Changes.—The Rev. G. C. Smith, minister of the London Mariners' Church, relates an anecdote which exhibits in a striking manner one of the changes that France has witnessed within the last half century. He was travelling in a diligence from Bordeaux to Paris, and distributing most plentifully in every town he passed through, religious tracts. Some were thrown into shops and parlours, as he passed rapidly by; some given to children; and many left at hotels and inns on the road. He had not pursued this course many hours, when an old gentleman in the diligence exclaimed—"Bless my heart, this is the very way in which we scattered the tracts of Voltaire and the society called Theophilanthropists, throughout every department of France, prior to the revolution!"—*N. Y. Observer.*

Missionary Box.—An American privateer having, during the late war, captured, in the Irish channel, a sloop from Cardigan, laden with coal, the captain of the privateer entered the cabin to survey his prize. Observing there a small box with an aperture in the lid, similar to a poor's box, and an inscription on it, "*Missionary Box*," he inquired what it was. The Welshman, apprehending the destruction of his vessel and property, replied with a sigh—"Ah! it's all over now! You must know, that I and my poor fellows have been accustomed to drop a penny a piece into that box every Sunday morning, to help to send out missionaries for the preaching of the gospel." "Indeed!" said the American: "That is a good thing—a good thing, indeed!" After a short pause, he put out his hand to the master of the sloop—"I will not touch a hair of your heads, nor injure your vessel;" and immediately departed, leaving the astonished and grateful Welshman to pursue his course unmolested!—*Mis. Register.*

The Difference.—Not only is the British army supplied with chaplains, but each soldier is furnished with a bible and prayer book. The books are first given to the soldiers *gratis*, but if he loses or sells them, others are provided at his expense. Examination is made, and deficiencies supplied every six months.

In the army of the United States, about half a barrel of whiskey, per annum, is given to each soldier; but for chaplains, or bibles, or any other means of religious improvement furnished by government, inquiry will be made in vain.—*N. Y Observer.*

An affecting Scene.—In conformity with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Sabbath school teachers in Philadelphia, last Lord's day was observed as a season of humiliation, prayer, fasting, and self-examination, by the teachers connected with the first baptist church and congregation. On the evening of the same day a request was sent up to the pulpit to be read to the church, desiring that their prayers might be united with those of the teachers, for the success of their efforts in Sabbath school instruction. The minister of the church gave notice at the close of the exercises, that the Sabbath school instructors would present themselves around the pulpit, when the church would be requested to unite with him in praying for them. The teachers accordingly presented themselves, male and female, in a body, and after an address on the importance of the occasion, they prostrated themselves before the Lord, and prayer was made. It was a moment of deep interest. The praying spirit of a whole church seemed to be concentrated upon one object, and that object nothing less than the immortal welfare of a large assemblage of tender youth.—*Col. Star.*

Episcopal Clergy.—Sword's Pocket Almanac, for the present year, makes the number of our clergy 507. Namely, Maine 5, New-Hampshire 8, Massachusetts 29, Vermont 7, Rhode-Island 7, Connecticut 56, New-York 122, New-Jersey 16, Pennsylvania 70, Delaware 6, Maryland 55, Virginia 47, North-Carolina 10, South-Carolina 35, Georgia 3, Ohio 14, Mississippi 5, Kentucky 3, Tennessee 2, Louisiana 1, Michigan 2, Arkansas 1, Missouri 1, Florida 2. Of the above, ten are bishops.—*Ch. Journal.*

On Sunday the 25th ult. Christ church, Oswego; on Thursday the 29th ult. St. Michael's church, Geneseo; and on Sunday the 1st inst. Zion church, Palmyra, were consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart.

HOME MISSIONS.

MORAL DESERTS IN THE WEST.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Richmond Visitor & Telegraph, from a minister of the gospel in one of the western counties of Virginia, dated Jan. 7. 1829:—

"About the last of September, I made a journey to the west, and did not return to Virginia till a few weeks ago. In my journey, I travelled through East and West Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. In the two states last mentioned, society in a moral point of view, is in a wretched state. Vice and immorality prevail, and there are but few heralds of the cross to preach the good tidings of salvation and break unto the people the bread of life. The soil is rich almost beyond conception, and the tide of population is rapidly flowing into the country.

"In Kentucky the state of moral feeling is entirely different. The people of this state, have had many refreshing showers of heavenly mercy during the past year. Churches have been formed which cannot be supplied with the stated ordinances of the gospel, owing to the scarcity of ministers. Of this people it may be said in truth, that "the beauty of the Lord has risen upon them, and their solitary places are made glad with his presence."

The writer proceeds to say, that the flattering prospects for usefulness presented in Kentucky, had induced him to make arrangements for settling there when a call from a poor congregation and the providence of God, seemed to require him to persevere in his labours in one of the moral wastes of this state.

An Auxiliary.—An auxiliary Home Mission Society was formed at the Tabernacle church, in the city of New-York, on the evening of the 28th ult.

REVIVALS.

Morristown, N. J.—A friend writes us from the south, that a powerful work of grace commenced in this town a few weeks since, in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. No particulars are mentioned, except that instances of earnest inquiry, and of hopeful conversion, are uncommonly numerous for the time.

Granville, &c. Licking Co. Ohio.—The Pittsburgh "Christian Herald," of a recent date, gives an account of a work of grace in several towns in Licking county, particularly in Granville, with a brief notice of the rise and progress of the church in that place since its first settlement.

The Granville church, it seems, was formed in a town of the same name in Massachusetts, in 1804, then consisting of 27 members. In November of the same year, twenty five of the number arrived at the place of their destination as emigrants.

"The Sabbath after their arrival, they held a reading meeting between the two first trees that were cut down; on the place where the town now stands. The fatigue of forty-nine days' journey made rest desirable, even in the wilderness. Before the second Sabbath arrived some logs had been rolled up, so much in the shape of a house, as to defend against the wind on three sides. While singing in this poor habitation, and hearing the echo of their voices all around from the wilderness, the tears stood in their eyes, for they remembered the meeting house, the minister, and the home, that they should enjoy no more. They wept when they remembered Zion. Three years after, Rev. Mr. Harris was settled over them, and laboured while his health continued. He witnessed two revivals through the instrumentality of his labours. They ceased in 1819, and in 1822 he died."

Up to this period the church and society were greatly prospered. Under the next pastor divisions arose. The members of the church having dismissed their minister, constituted nominally a 1st and 2d presbyterian, a congregational, and an episcopalian church. The inroads of vice, error, sectarianism and irreligion, at length induced the 1st and 2d presbyterian churches to unite in recalling their pastor in lemnity ensued. Mutual confessions were made 1827. In July of the same year, 80 or 90 of the youth were formed into a bible class. Se- by the first three branches above mentioned. A spirit of unanimity began to prevail, and in November they were reunited. In October, the bible class, while studying the sermon on the mount, became more deeply impressed, and some of them hopefully converted. During the winter, four classes were formed in the township. In February and March, the church became more deeply engaged. Instances of conviction became more numerous, and some obtained hope.

"About this time the Lord began to pour out his spirit upon Bennington, Burlington and Hartford, three townships lying in the northern part of this county. In Hartford, there was a church consisting of 15 members, which had not received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for seven years. Before this revival, two other places never enjoyed the preaching of the gospel. The powerful works of grace in these townships had an effect upon Granville. Convictions and conversions multiplied, and it was with some difficulty that people were persuaded to retire at a seasonable hour. Out of a bible class of 80 or 100 persons, about 60 have begun to hope, and about 50 are connected with the church.

"The Sabbath school, the season past, has embraced near 300 children. About 20 of the children have become hopefully pious. Of the 40 teachers, 12 were considered pious before the revival, and 19 have begun to hope since.

"The church at its formation last year consisted of 117 members. At four sacraments, 94 new members have been added, so that the present number is 210.

"In Burlington and Bennington, where lately there was no church, one has been gathered. They have had the sacrament administered once, when the church increased to 53 members. Among those received was one whole family. The father, mother, and four daughters rose up together and owned the covenant. On November 12th, Rev. S. W. Rose was ordained to the pastoral care of this and Hartford church. Mr. Rose has had a bible class of about 25 persons, all of whom except two or three, are now professors of religion. In June, a conference of churches was organised at Granville, called the Licking County Conference. The presbyterian church at Jersey being one of the five that composed the conference, encouraged a number of young people of the place to attend the first meeting; all of whom returned home with serious impressions, and have since become hopefully pious. This was the commencement of the revival in the township, which received a new impulse by means of the conference in that congregation in September following.

"The means used to promote revivals in these five townships have been essentially the same; teaching, rather than exhortation; though the latter has been a powerful means of awakening sinners. The great majority of those who indulge a hope, speak of the influence of the bible class, and say that they became more and more impressed every recitation.

"In Granville, three individuals date their first serious impressions to the reading of tracts. One of the persons was a man, past middle age, who had for many years been a Universalist or Deist, had made sport of professing Christians, repeated their prayers for amusement, and had scarcely ever attended public worship for twelve years. While living in this way, he read the "Death-bed of a Free-Thinker," out of respect to the woman who lent it to him. Before he had finished it, he says all the sins he ever committed appeared to be before him at once. The Swearer's Prayer and Dairyman's Daughter, had a salutary effect on two other individuals. There were a number of instances of very deep impression. The effect of these revivals are considerable. In two of the townships churches have been formed which in this country are large.

"In Granville alone, 36 families for the first time have set up a family altar. More than 60 worthy citizens have formed themselves into a Temperate Society. The revival has opened many hearts to the calls of benevolence. The whole amount of contributions to the benevolent institutions of the day, by males and females, during the past year, has been $500, besides supporting the stated ministry. The state of society has much altered. Last year, out of 296 families, 89 had family prayers. This year the family altar is erected in 125 families. Religious reading has much increased. A bible class library of 35 volumes has been formed, and a Sabbath school library of 140 volumes. Between 80 and 90,000 pages of tracts have been distributed, and the families destitute of bibles have been ascertained by a committee, and by them have been supplied. More than 50 religious periodical papers are read in the township."

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The editor of the Pandect says—"The work of the Lord still prospers in our hands. On the evening of the last Lord's day, the crowded assembly of the first church of nearly three thousand persons, was deeply affected with the awful importance of divine truth. Rev James Gallaher preached from these words, addressed by Moses to Hobad, "Come with us, and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." Many hearts were moved to obey the invitation. They separated and stood on the Lord's side. The solemn scenes of last summer are revived. Our city seems to enjoy times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The souls, the precious souls, who are enquiring the way to Zion, are coming up to the holy assemblies, like doves to their windows. May God still pour out his Spirit in divine profusion, until the ways of Zion shall no longer mourn because few come to her solemn feasts!"

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: *FEBRUARY* 17, 1829.

Concert of Prayer for Colleges.—This concert, as our readers will doubtless remember, occurs annually on the last Thursday in February; and the object of it is to supplicate in the posture of deep humiliation, the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the literary institutions of our country. It will not be denied, we think, that this season has sometimes been greatly blessed. In several instances, the day has been distinctly marked by the commencement of a revival, as if in verification of the promise—"While they are yet speaking, I will hear." This circumstance, alone, should seem to render the season peculiarly precious to every praying soul. But when we fix our eyes upon a world that is perishing for lack of vision, as well as upon the thousand destitute churches in our country, and when we remember, also, that at this present time, few if any cheering indications of a spiritual nature, are witnessed in our rising seminaries; what additional motive can we need to induce us to join the general supplication?

The following article, from the last Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, may be profitably read in this connexion:—

STATE OF RELIGION IN COLLEGES,
Viewed in connexion with the Concert of Prayer, Feb. 26. 1829.

It is now six years since the last Thursday of February has been observed by Christians, as a season of united and special prayer for our literary institutions. About fifteen colleges, and a large number of academies, have, within that time, enjoyed the reviving influences of God's Holy Spirit. From an accurate examination, we have ascertained, that not less than *four hundred and fifty* members of our colleges have been made the subjects of renewing grace within that period. At one institution, sixty individuals were hopefully converted in one revival; at another, in three successive revivals, seventy individuals.

The amount of good which will be accomplished through time and through eternity, by means of these revivals, is immeasurable. At least four hundred individuals will, in consequence, preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to four hundred thousand immortal beings. Not less than thirty are already in the field; several of whom are rejoicing in the fruits of extensive revivals of religion; while thirty more are pursuing their studies at one theological seminary.

But it is a most disastrous and lamentable fact, that during the last year, the special influences of God's Holy Spirit have been *almost wholly withdrawn*. There has been, probably, within one year, an actual *decrease* of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pious students at our colleges.

Now is not this prospect dark and appalling? Does it not call for deep humiliation, and earnest prayer, and conscientious effort, on the part of the whole christian church? It is the tendency of every thing human to go downward. No where is this more true than in literary institutions. From the continual changes which they are undergoing, a vigorous tone of piety may be almost immediately succeeded by languor, and darkness, and death. There is now an unquestionable and rapid approximation towards this fearful result. But shall all which has been done towards rendering our colleges great sources of evangelical influence, be lost? To our colleges the church of Christ and a dying world are looking for help. After all the efforts of Education Societies, and after all the efforts from every other quarter, thousands of congregations, and hundreds of thousands of souls in this country, will live and die without the gospel. There are now at least ten thousand young men in our colleges, whom the grace of God can qualify to go forth and proclaim the messages of salvation. Let these facts be examined and pondered well. Let them be made the subject of intense and persevering prayer.

Conformity to the World.—In a circular issued on the 22d ult. by the Presbytery of Cayuga, to the "churches under their watch and care," we notice the following, which corresponds, also, we believe, with a decision issued some time since by the General Assembly:—

"To the subject of fashionable amusements we feel it our duty also to advert. As a judicatory of the church, we have often decided that it was wholly inadmissible and inconsistent with the christian profession, for the members of our churches, either to attend themselves, or to suffer their children to attend, upon the amusements of the ball-room. To this opinion we still adhere; and we do now solemnly warn all under our care, not only to restrain their children from balls and dancing parties, but to abstain themselves, and keep all under their authority from engaging in any employment or amusement, which is inconsistent with a growth in grace, or unfriendly to that heavenly mindedness and crucifixion to the world which is enjoined in the gospel.

"Christians are "strangers and pilgrims here below;" their bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost, and they cannot indulge themselves or their children in those amusements and *pastimes* which the wicked employ, to beguile the hours that hang heavy on their hands, without grieving the Spirit of God, and encouraging the impenitent to trifle away their probationary time."

Ought not other presbyteries to pass a similar resolution and act upon it?

The subjects of intemperance, sabbath-breaking, and evil-speaking, are severally noticed, as demanding farther attention than they have hitherto received. The circular closes with the following paragraph:—

"Finally, brethren, we would exhort you in the words of an apostle, to present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God. It is high time for Zion to arise and put on her beautiful garments. It is high time for the Pastors and Elders of the Churches, to awake to the appropriate duty of preparing the bride of Christ for her husband. This must be done by teaching, by exhortation, by entreaty, by a godly example, and by humble and fervent prayer to the God of Mercies, for the outpouring of his Spirit, and the revival of his work in all our churches. And if these fail, the arm of discipline must awake, and the church must be relieved from her burden, by the removal of those members who have a name to live, while they are dead; and who, instead of adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, are crucifying to themselves the Son of God afresh, and putting him to an open shame."

American Education Society.—By the following notice, which appears in the last Quarterly Journal, it would seem that Christians are presented with a loud call in behalf of the funds of this important society. Will they listen to it?

"Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to raise funds, the resources of the Society have fallen far short of the expenditures. The debt for money borrowed, at the last quarterly meeting, was $3,500. The Directors have been compelled to borrow $2,500 more, at their recent meeting, to meet the appropriations, which amount to $7,000. The present number of young men, who depend upon the Society and its branches, for the means of obtaining a thorough education for the ministry, is not far from 350. An increase of fifty young men, on an average, will be made to the list every quarter, should the applications multiply no faster than at present."

Andover & Princeton Seminaries.—By a catalogue received from each of these theological seminaries, it appears that in the former there are—

Resident Licentiates,	2
Senior Class,	36
Middle Class,	41
Junior Class,	60
Total,	139

That in the latter there are—

Resident Graduates,	2
In the present First Class,	22
Second Class,	41
Third Class,	49
Total,	114

And that in the aggregate of both institutions, there are resident graduates and students, not more than 253.

To these add the numbers at the Auburn Seminary, as noticed last week, 66, and the amount will be augmented to 319.

These numbers are certainly very respectable; and the friends of Zion cannot be too thankful in reference to them. Yet when viewed as a supply of the actual wants of the churches, how inadequate must they appear! If we suppose this number to be doubled, or even quadrupled, by students embraced in other institutions, we must still see that there is an alarming deficiency of numbers for such a day as this.

Burman Mission.—A letter from Mr. Judson to Mr. Sharp, of Boston, mentions the cheering fact, that the labours at this station are accompanied by the energies of the Holy Spirit. Six natives have received baptism, and six more indulge hope.

Prayer-Meeting in London.—The following is an extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 29, 1828—published in the last New-York Observer:—

"I was yesterday at a most delightful meeting at Islington. All the ministers and their respective churches and congregations of the city of London, united in prayer to God, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon themselves and their churches. They began at seven o'clock, A. M. again at twelve, M. and at half past six o'clock, P. M. Rev. Mr. Lewis, one of the ministers of Islington, a pious good man, in his address in the evening, said that his brethren and himself had agreed to devote one hour every Monday, from seven to eight o'clock, A. M. in *meditation* and prayer, for the outpouring of the Spirit, upon themselves, their churches, and the world. He then most impressively recommended all Christians to unite with them at the same time in the morning, in their own closets."

Extremes.—Europe has been long famous for its large churches. But one extreme frequently begets another. The following appears in an Edinburgh paper:—

"A new sect has sprung up, the professors of which style themselves *Nazarene Cariates*. The chief tenet of this sect, founded by a Mr. Garns, is, that all religious assemblies are unlawful, except they be held in barns, alledging our Lord to have been born in one."

Synod of Cumberland.—"The report of the state of religion in the Cumberland presbyterian churches says, that the number of professions during the last year, was three thousand four hundred and forty-one."

This, it will be recollected, is a branch of the presbyterian denomination, which separated a few years since on the principle of setting aside creeds and confessions.

Joseph Burr's Estate.—The appellants from the decree of the probate court, in this case, having neglected to prosecute their appeal, the supreme court of Vermont has affirmed the decree in favour of the validity of the will. The sum bequeathed by Mr. Burr to charitable purposes, it will be recollected, amounts to about $90,000.

Pamphlets.—Two interesting pamphlets have been received, which we shall notice as soon as possible. The one has for its subject the scheme of mental and manual labour; the other is the premium tract on Sabbath schools.

The extracts from Mr. Beman's sermon, today, are not inserted for compliment's sake. We hope they will be perused and reperused, at least by all the sober portion of this section of country.

General Assembly's Missions.—The Philadelphian mentions, that Dr. Ely has resigned the office of corresponding secretary to this Society, and that Rev. Joshua T. Russell is appointed his successor.

Question in Arithmetic.—If Troy, with a population of 10,000, chiefly the hardy sons of New-England, pay an annual tax to the god of intemperance of $25.000; how much must Utica pay in the same time, with a population little inferior to that of Troy, embracing many of the lower class of foreigners?

What a Pity!—The eastern papers mention that "The Salem theatre has closed, for want of patronage." What will become of the "*morals*" of that town?

Mental and Manual Labour.—There are two literary institutions in Maine, it appears, which are conducted on the manual labour scheme.

Cherokee Phœnix.—Elias Boudinot has resumed the editorship of this instructing paper.

For the Western Recorder.

Extract from the minutes of the sessions of Oneida Presbytery, in Utica, Feb. 6, 1829:—

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery view with feelings of devout thankfulness to God, the manifestations of the divine blessing which has attended the distribution of Religious Tracts.

"*Resolved*, That the work in which the American Tract Society is now actively engaged, of supplying the destitute in every part of our land, and especially the rapid increasing millions of the west, with tracts, is one which demands the cordial co-operation of all who love their country, the cause of Christ, and the souls of men.

"*Resolved*, That in consequence of the wide field for tract distribution, among the destitute embraced within the bounds of the Western Sunday School Union, the churches belonging to this Presbytery can in no way more effectually further the designs of the parent institution, than by doing all in their power to give efficiency to the operations of the Utica Branch Tract Society. Therefore—

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to all the Churches and Pastors within our bounds, to take more vigourous measures for the circulation of Tracts among themselves, and for extending the operations of the Utica Tract Society over the sixteen counties to which Utica has become a commercial centre."

MR. EDITOR—The Presbytery of Oneida have not predicated the above resolutions upon mere vague impressions of the utility of Tracts. Facts are abundant. Take the following as an instance.

Recently, in a town of Oswego county, where there was no minister and no church, lived a family five or six miles from any place of worship, that had grown up ignorant and indifferent as to the subject of religion. This state of things continued, until a person placed in the hands of the mother of the family the tract, entitled "The Day of Judgment." This tract was made the instrument of her hopeful conversion. When she came forward to join the baptist church in a neighbouring town, she referred to this tract, as the only means of calling up her attention to the concerns of religion. Since then, her husband & one other member of the family have, as they trust, experienced a saving change.

"There shall be a handful of corn in the earth, upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon; and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth."—Psalm lxxii, 16. X.

For the Western Recorder.

Extract from the minutes of the Presbytery of Oneida, at their sessions at Utica, February 6, 1829:—

In view of the low state of religion within our bounds—*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the churches under our care, to observe Friday the 27th of February instant, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. A true copy.

Attest, N. COE, *Stated Clerk*.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 30 inst. Mr. M'Kean, from the post office committee, made a report on the subject of the transportation of mails and opening post offices on the Sabbath. The report is much less objectionable in its general character than that which was made to the Senate. The committee, however, oppose any interference with the mail which are now transported on the Sabbath; but they recommend and report a bill, to repeal so much of the post-office law, as requires postmasters to open their offices and deliver letters, newspapers, &c. on that day.

On Tuesday last, the House of Representatives elected Duff Green, editor of the Washington Telegraph, printer for that House at the next Congress, in place of Gales & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer. Green had 107 votes, Gales & Seaton 95; and there were 6 scattering votes.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 7.—The committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill concerning the appraisement of damages on canals and the compensation of the appraisers, and it was recommitted to the committee on expenditures.

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the bill directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President. Mr. Benton withdrew his substitute, which provided for submitting the question to the people. Mr. Hart then proposed an amendment, requiring the electors to be chosen, to be located in the several congressional districts, in number at least equal to the members of Congress elected in such district. This amendment produced a long discussion, in which it was supported by Messrs. E. B. Allen, Hart and Livingston, and opposed by Mr Viele; but the committee rose and reported without coming to any decision.

The committee passed the bill relating to the purchase of lands from the first Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida Indians.

In Assembly, Mr. Johnson, from the canal committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Scottsville canal company, with a capital of $15,000, to make a canal from Scottsville to the Genesee river.

Mr. Myers, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to auctions, made a report, and introduced a bill to amend the auction law. [The principal new provisions of the bill provide, that any citizen of approved character, upon giving the requisite security for the payment of the duties, may be licensed as an auctioneer, by the mayors of the cities, and the first judges of the several counties; that all goods for sale by auction, shall be advertised in one of the daily papers, and shall be fully and minutely described in such advertisement, and that no additional articles shall be sold by sample; that all goods intended to be sold by auction, at package sales, shall be exposed to view in the stores or ware-houses, at least three days previous to the sale; that all goods, wares and merchandise, sold by auction as perfect, and of specific descriptions, shall be considered so warranted by the auctioneer, and if found to differ from such warranty, within three days after purchase, they shall be returned to such auctioneer; that all goods, &c. sold from the shelf in less quantities than original packages, shall be exposed for examination in the auction stores from sunrise on the day of sale, and subject to be returned within three days after the sale, for the cause above mentioned; and that, in order to secure the revenue of the state, and insure a faithful performance of duty on the part of the auctioneers, and a full compliance with the laws regulating these sales, a superintendent of auctions be appointed by the comptroller of the state, to reside in the city of New-York, to receive the quarterly accounts of auctioneers, and to examine the same by their books of original entry, and also to report to the comptroller from time to time, the names of such auctioneers, who shall or may in any respect violate the law.]

The rest of the day was spent in committee of the whole, on the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Eldredge, of Madison, spoke for about two hours in its support, and Mr. Dana, of Tompkins, followed on the other side; but before he finished, he gave way for a motion to rise. Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 9.—In Senate, the committee of the whole again took up the bill directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President. The amendment discussed on Saturday, requiring the electors to be located in the several congressional districts, was lost, 12 to 7. The first section of the bill was then adopted; when the committee rose.

In Assembly, Mr. Mann, from a select committee, brought in a bill to incorporate the Susquehannah and Chemung navigation and railroad company. [It proposes to improve the navigation of the Chemung and Susquehannah rivers, from Bath, in Steuben county, to Otsego lake, and to connect that lake, by a rail road of nineteen miles, with the Erie canal, at Fort-Plain.]

The Chenango Canal bill was again under consideration, in committee of the whole.—Messrs. Dana & Mann spoke at length against it; when the committee rose.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.—In Senate, Mr. Hart reported in favour of the bill to increase the revenue on the manufacture of salt in this state, by allowing a bounty thereon in certain cases.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President—agreed to the same, and rose and reported it to the Senate. Mr. Woodward moved to amend the report, so as to require the electors to be located in the several congressional districts; when the report was laid on the table, without taking the question.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Mann concluded the remarks he began yesterday against the bill; and the Speaker followed in reply, and spoke in support of the bill till near 2 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to rise.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.—In Senate, on motion of Mr. Livingston—

Resolved, That the Secretary of State write to the respective sheriffs of the state, and request them to make returns to him, with all possible dispatch, of the number of debtors in their custody, whether in close confinement or having the gaol liberties; and also the amount of the debts for which the debtors were confined.

Mr. Livingston has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this state.

The Senate then took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President. The amendment of Mr. Woodward being under consideration, requiring that the electors be located in the several congressional districts; it was opposed by Messrs Viele, S. Allen and Stebbins, and advocated by Messrs. Livingston and Hart, and was rejected by the casting vote of the President.

The report of the committee of the whole was then agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In Assembly, among the petitions presented, was one for a bank in Waterville, Oneida co.

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. The Speaker resumed his remarks, and continued them till past one, when Mr. Johnson rose and observed that he appeared fatigued and he would ask him to give way, that a motion might be made to rise. To this the Speaker assented, and the committee rose.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a supreme court clerk's office in Canandaigua. Mr. Hubbel explained and supported the bill, and it passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the resolutions reported by a select committee, of which Mr. Titus, of New-York, was chairman, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavour to effect the passage of a law abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Brown, of Westchester, spoke briefly in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Myers, of New-York, was of opinion that the legislature was rather traveling out of the record in acting on this subject.

Mr. Eldredge, of Madison, said that he would support any measure which would contribute to the abolition of slavery. He particularly deprecated the existence of this curse in the district of Columbia. He considered that it was perfectly in accordance with our duty to act on this matter.

On motion of Mr. Bogert, the committee rose, without taking the question.

Thursday, Feb. 12.—The bill directing the choice of electors of President and Vice-President by a general ticket, was read the third time and passed; ayes 16, noes 8.

In Assembly, Mr. Armstrong reported a bill to divide the town of Kirkland; new town to be called Canning.

A joint resolution was passed, to appoint a secretary of state, surveyor-general, commissary-general, and one regent of the university, on Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Edgerton, the committee on expiring laws were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorising the sale of lottery tickets, and to ascertain, if practicable, what sums are due to the institutions, or their agents, for whose benefit such lotteries were granted, and to report their opinions upon the expediency of making provision for the payment of such sums as may be due to said institution or their agents, out of the treasury of this state.

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. The Speaker resumed the floor, and spoke till about one o'clock, when he suspended his remarks, for a motion to rise, which was carried.

The bill to establish a supreme court clerk's office, in Canandaigua, was read the third time and passed.

A communication was received from the canal commissioners, relative to lowering Oneida lake.

The House again went in committee of the whole, on the resolutions brought in by Mr. Titus, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their endeavours to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia. The question was taken on the resolution, without debate, and it was agreed to, 53 to 23.

Mr. Skinner then made a motion to reconsider the vote on said resolution. Carried.

Messrs. T. L. Smith and Judd spoke of slavery as a foul stain upon our national character, which they were desirous of seeing wiped away; but they considered it impolitic and improper for the legislature to interfere in this manner. Messrs. Skinner, Hubbel and Eldridge considered it a proper subject for legislative action and advocated the passage of the resolution. Before any question was taken, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 13.—The Senate concurred in the resolution from the Assembly, appointing Saturday (to-morrow) for the election of a secretary of state, treasurer, &c.

The committee of the whole passed the bill to incorporate the Sodus canal company.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. The Speaker resumed the floor, and in about an hour brought his remarks to a conclusion; when the committee rose.

Mr. Savage moved to refer the resolution relative to slavery in the district of Columbia, to the committee on that part of the Governor's message which speaks of the relations between the state and national governments. Lost, 89 to 27.

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of said resolution; and after some further debate, it was adopted, 57 to 37; and the Governor was requested to transmit a copy of it to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FOREIGN.

The packet-ship Don Quixotte, arrived at New-York from Havre, has brought Paris papers to the 4th of January.

Turks & Russians.—On the day the Don Quixotte sailed, a vague and popular rumour was in circulation, that the Russians were in Constantinople! Such a report is of course not entitled to a particle of credit.

No intelligence of any importance had been received from the seat of war. Military operations on the part of the Russians, it was believed would be suspended till the opening of the spring; and in the mean time attempts made to negociate a peace. The English journals discountenance the latter idea, upon the ground that Russia could not consistently with her character consent to a cessation of hostilities, after a disastrous and disgraceful campaign against her ancient enemy.

Massacre at Crete!—A Smyrna article, of December 2d, quoted by the evening papers, says that the Turks have deluged the island of Crete with the blood of Christians. The Mahometans, persuaded that when there shall be no Greeks in their country, there will be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, have conceived the project of exterminating this race of people, and in two days massacred from one thousand to twelve hundred people in the city of Candia alone. Scarce a sufficient number of Christians were left to drag the carcasses of their countrymen to the sea. That being done, the unhappy wretches who had been spared were themselves assassinated. At Sude, at Spina-Longa, and at Retimo, all who were not Mahomedans were put to the sword. It is said that this horrible massacre was perpetrated in consequence of a secret order of the Grand Seignor, who has formed the project of extirpating christianity throughout his empire.

The same article says, that the Russians have now found the vulnerable point of Turkey, in the blockade of Constantinople. Hitherto health and abundance have reigned in the Ottoman army, while the Russian forces have been overtaken with the distresses and the want of provisions produced by the blockade. Conflagrations, revolts and anarchy, may be expected to take place in the capital of the Turkish empire, as the three first months of 1829 will prove.

There was a report in Moldavia, that the Turks would undertake a winter campaign; and that the Pachas of Orsova, Widdin and Silistria, had united to operate simultaneously upon the Russian lines of communication.

A Revolution in Buenos Ayres.—We once had hopes that our South-American brethren would partake of the happiness we are enjoying; but we have now but little expectation of it. Revolutions are continually breaking out among them. One occurred at Buenos-Ayres, on the 1st of December, in which Gen. Lavalle, at the head of the military, overturned the government, and caused himself to be elected chief ruler; after which he went in pursuit of the old governor, Dorego; and Admiral Brown accepted of the vice-governorship, in the mean time. Dorego was defeated, at the head of 1500 men.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Mexico.—A letter to the editor of the Charleston Courier, from Havana, speaking of the late revolution in the city of Mexico, says, "that the city was given up to 21 hours pillage, and the rebels destroyed the palace, exchange, and with three pieces of artillery, battered down the house of the British minister. Eight hundred persons lost their lives, and $10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The American minister, Mr. Poinsett, was not molested in any way whatever. Commodore Porter was at Vera Cruz."

DOMESTIC.

Anti-Masonic Meeting.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Oneida, opposed to freemasonry, was held in the village of Hampton, on the 10th inst. Theophilus Steele, of Paris, was appointed chairman; and Nicholas Devereux, of Utica, and Eli Wilson, of Camden, secretaries. An address and resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sense of the meeting, which are given to the public in the last Elucidator. N. Devereux, of Utica, S. Higginbotham, of Vernon; H. McNeal, of Paris; A. Dewey, of Whitestown; and T. R. Palmer, of New-Hartford, were appointed delegates to the state convention, to be held in Albany, on the 19th inst.; and S. P. Lyman, N. Devereux, William Williams, James Dean, and R. R. Lansing, of Utica, were appointed a committee of correspondence, and authorised to appoint a committee of vigilance and correspondence in each town in the county.

Canal Fund.—Philip Phelps, acting comptroller, has made the following report to the Assembly, in concordance with a resolution of the 29th ult.

The whole amount derived from the several items of the Erie and Champlain canal fund, from 1817, to the 29th January, 1829, was $6,437,742 10, to wit:—

Salt duties,		878,185 45
Vendue,		2,042,064 46
Steam boat tax,		73.509 99
Tolls,		3,473,123 83
Rents, surplus water,		2,147 00
Western Lock Nav. Co.		8,738 00
Sales of lands—		
1st payment, 9,490 00		
Int. & prin. 483 37		9,973 37
From the Oswego canal fund, for sales of lands—		
1st payment,	25,690 80	
Interest and principal,	20,092 21	
Tolls,	2,057 32	
		$47,840 93

Revenue of the Canal Fund.—The following report has been made to the Assembly, by the acting comptroller, in obedience to a resolution of the 9th inst.

The surplus revenue of the Erie and Champlain canal fund, over and above the expenditures on account of the same, now at the disposal of the commissioners of the canal fund, are as follows, viz.

Invested in the stock of the Delaware and Hudson canal company,		$219,353 25
Do. Neversink navigation company,		10,100
Loaned to the corporation of the city of Albany,		150,000
Due from the Cayuga and Seneca canal fund, for temporary advances from this fund,		63,957 86
On deposit in the New-York State and Mechanics' and Farmers' bank,		327,385 85
		770,796 96

The circumstances under which the advance from this fund to the Cayuga and Seneca canal fund was made, will be explained in the annual report of the commissioners of the canal fund, which will shortly be made.

Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road.—It affords us pleasure to announce, that the prospects of the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road, between the cities of Albany and Schenectady, being constructed, is now reduced to a certainty. The report of the engineer, Peter Fleming, concurred in by Benjamin Wright, to whom it and the surveys were submitted, has been accepted by the board of directors, and the route therein recommended, has been adopted by them. The work, it is understood, will be commenced early in the spring. The route adopted, as proposed by the engineer, is what is known as the south route, which brings the termination at the south point of the city, and intersects the Hudson river at the head of the island, and extreme end of the new dock now building. There is a great probability that the great rail-road between the Hudson river and Boston, will soon be brought into operation, being strongly recommended and urged in the Massachusetts legislature, and a strong excitement in its behalf being manifested by the city of Boston, and the numerous towns and villages through or near which it will pass, that rather than the project should fail, they have earnestly solicited the legislature to make a stock and permit them to subscribe largely to the same. The point of departure of the Hudson river and Boston rail-road, on the Hudson river, is recommended by the Massachusetts commissioners and engineers, to commence at Greenbush, opposite or nearly so, to the termination of the Mohawk and Hudson rail-road.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Special Court in Wayne Co.—The Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, have directed a special term of the court of oyer & terminer to be held in Wayne county, commencing on the third Monday in March next, and to continue for a term not exceeding one month. The special term, we are informed, was ordered for the trial of several persons recently indicted in that county, for the crime of murder.—*ib.*

Legislative Sparring.—In Assembly, the other day, in debate on the Chenango canal, Mr. Mann said he had once travelled through the country to be benefitted by this canal, and had not seen a single human being in the space of forty miles. The Speaker, the next day, in reply, said the gentleman must have travelled in the night, or under such circumstances that *he did not wish to see a human being*. Mr. Mann asked an explanation. The Speaker said he could give none further than to say he meant nothing personal; he did not believe the gentleman had ever travelled under such disagreeable circumstances. Mr. Mann did not appear to be satisfied, and said something about insinuations *that he was a fugitive from justice*. The matter then dropped.—*ib.*

Sunday Mails.—With pleasure we announce, that the Post-Master-General has ordered the mail through this county to be discontinued on Sundays. A letter from the post-office department to a gentleman in this village, contains this gratifying intelligence. Post-masters and mail carriers may, therefore, like other citizens, rest upon the Sabbath. We hope the enterprising proprietors of the several lines of stages passing through the county, will follow the example.—*Salem N. Y. Post.*

Duelling.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Kentucky, in relation to duelling, changing the existing law in some respects. It makes it perjury for any person holding an office, having taken the oath prescribed, to give, accept or carry a challenge, without first resigning his office; or if an attorney, entering on record his withdrawal from practice.

John Townsend, Esq. has been finally elected mayor of the city of Albany. Mr. Bloodgood withdrew his name as a candidate.

Mr. Wright, the new comptroller, arrived at Albany on Thursday last from Washington, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

John H Ostrom, Esq. of Utica, was on the 6th inst. appointed by the Governor and Senate, major-general of the division of riflemen.

James D Stebbins is appointed loan commissioner for Oneida county.

The person who recently presented the bust of LaFayette to Congress, was M. David, member of the French institute, and professor of the school of paintings at Paris.

MARRIAGES.

At Vernon, on the 10th inst. by Rev Mr Smith, Mr *Seth B. Frisbie*, to Miss *Elizabeth H. Wade*, both of Vernon.

DEATHS.

In Geneva, on the evening of the 11th inst. after a long illness, Rev *Henry Axtell*, D.D. pastor of the presbyterian church in that village.

In Lorrain, Jefferson county, on the 18th ult. Mrs. *Betsey Bliss*, wife of Rev. Enos Bliss, and daughter of Mr. David Breed, of Norwich, Conn. aged 51. In the death of Mrs. B. the little church in L. has sustained a loss which is deeply and universally felt—a loss which cannot be easily repaired. She possessed uncommon natural and acquired abilities, which rendered her usefulness very extensive. She took a deep interest in the various benevolent societies in the neighbourhood, and was regarded as their principal support; her husband being usually employed in places distant from home.—She was favoured with a sedate disposition from her infancy; but at the age of 17, she became a hopeful subject of grace, and ever after adorned the doctrine she professed. She always felt the burden of her sins to be great; yet she generally enjoyed that consolation and peace, which the world gives not, nor takes away. For two years previous to her death, her soul seemed to soar above the world; and her sun appeared to shine more brightly, as it was going down. Her illness was such as to deprive her of the entire use of her reason in her last hours, yet she gave tokens of peace within. She died in the evening of the Lord's day, in the morning of which she prayed in her family, as was her custom when her husband was absent. She has left a family of seven children, to mourn the loss of a mother, whose parental faithfulness and care, both in a temporal and spiritual point of view, were uncommon. From their infancy, it was her practice to carry them often to the throne of grace, and to plead that the covenant blessings of Abraham's God might be bestowed upon them. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."—*Communicated.*

In Prattsburgh, Steuben co. on the 29th ult. the Rev. *Beriah Hotchkin*, aged near 80. Mr. H. spent a few of the first years of his ministerial life in Guilford, Conn. He afterwards, and at an early day, removed to Freehold, (now Greenville), Greene county, at that time almost a dense wilderness. Such a place, where toils, privations and actual danger in a thousand shapes, abound, affords an opportunity for the display of ministerial worth; and many a grey-headed compeer in that place, just ready to follow his old pastor to the land of silence, will tell that he was not slow to perform the various and arduous duties of the station. He continued to preside over the congregational church of that place, until his advanced age warned him to relinquish his stated ministrations, when he removed to the west to spend the remnant of his days with his children, who had been borne along thither in the tide of emigration. His last days, even to the closing scene, were peaceful and serene past all expression. He died in peace, and doubtless sleeps in Jesus. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

In Bath, Steuben co. *James Moore*, aged nearly 100 years. He was a native of Ireland; was among the early settlers of that county, and blessed with a degree of health which seldom falls to the lot of man, not being recollected to have ever employed a physician during his life. About four hours previous to his death, he smoked his pipe as usual, and was soon after gathered peacefully to his fathers.

In New-Orleans, on the 18th ult. Rev. Father *Antonio de Sedella*, curate of the parish of New-Orleans, aged 88. He had been pastor of the catholic church fifty years. The Governor, Legislature and municipal authorities, were to attend his funeral. At the request of Edward Livingston, in the name of the bar, the courts adjourned. The city council had resolved to wear crape. The publication of the newspapers was suspended, that those employed on them might attend the funeral.

In Hartland, Vt. Mrs. *Mary Willard*, at the close of her 89th year. At the age of six years, Mrs W. resided in the town of Athol, Mass. where she was taken captive at that tender age, by the Indians, and carried thro' a wilderness of about 300 miles, to Quebec, where she remained a prisoner about two years; when she was restored to her native country. Her whole number of descendants is 164—128 of whom are now living, including one great-great-grandchild.

At Gibraltar, on the 29th of October, Rev *W. Barber*, Wesleyan missionary. After performing the burial service over eighteen persons buried in one trench, this faithful and much esteemed divine was seized with the prevailing fever, and died the next day.

At Rio-Janeiro, on the 8th December, on board the frigate Hudson, Midshipman *Charles Root*, son of Gen Erastus Root, of Delaware county, aged 20.

New Agents for the Recorder.

Fayetteville, J. McVickar | Manlius, H. W. Ewers
Jamesville, I.W. Brewster | Salina, Dr A. S. Ball
Parishville, Joel Potter.

TANNED SHEEP-SKINS.

5000 Bark-tanned Sheep-Skins, wanted immediately, at No. 60, Genesee street.
Feb. 10, 1829. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY,

JUST received, and for sale at the subscription price. Subscribers will call and receive their Books.
Feb. 10, 1829. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

GREEK & ENGLISH LEXICON.

THE second edition of this Work is just published at Boston, (1829), and for sale at WILLIAM WILLIAMS' Bookstore, No. 60, Genesee street.
Also, the new edition of WEBSTERS' MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY. *Feb.* 10, 1829. 6w3

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscribers being about to close their Business, offer their remaining stock of DRY GOODS, at a small advance, for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants, wishing to replenish, will do well to call and examine their Stock; and all others wishing to obtain *bargains*, are requested to call; as they are determined to close their concern.
All persons having claims against the Subscribers are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted are respectfully solicited to make immediate payment. ROOT & WIGHTMAN.
Utica, Jan. 30, 1829. 5w3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1829. 9

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at their present session, for an act to incorporate the Remsen Academy or High School. *Remsen, Jan.* 5, 1829. 2w6

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
80 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FISH.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—
One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.
Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.
Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.
Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.
For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.
Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK'S Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.
Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 52

BY order of James Dean, Esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Oneida, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HIRAM ROSE, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 13th day of February, 1829.
7w6 HIRAM ROSE, *Insolvent.*

POETRY AND MUSIC.

For the Western Recorder.

VERSIFICATION OF THE 137TH PSALM.

Where broad Euphrates' tide
Rolls on in all its pride,
Pensive, our captive bands were straying:
On the cold earth reclin'd,
Fallen Zion rose to mind;
Fond memory all her woes surveying.

Mournful regrets and fears
Prompted our flowing tears:
Despair with lingering grief was blended.
On bending willow trees,
That sigh'd amid the breeze,
The heathen saw our harps suspended.

While sunk in mighty woes,
There Zion's haughty foes,
With bitter scorn our tears deriding,
Demanded mirthful strains
From prisoners gall'd with chains,
And joy from hearts in grief abiding.

O! how shall wand'ring bands,
Exil'd in foreign lands,
Far off from home and kindred straying,
Pour forth the joyous song,
And its sweet notes prolong,
Where proud Euphrates' waves are playing!

Zion! thou sacred hill!
Thee I remember still;
Though thou art lonely and forsaken.
Still thou—while this right hand
Can thy sweet harp command—
Shalt thoughts of warmest love awaken!

Amid my deepening woes,
Should I thy memory lose,
And strong affection from thee sever;
Shouldst thou to this fond heart,
No holy joy impart,
Let silence seize my tongue forever.

Then let no strains of love,
In swelling accents move,
From lips attun'd to notes of gladness;
Let mirthful music cease,
And dead to joy and peace,
This heart remain! a prey to sadness!

Ah! why did Edom's sons
Exult o'er Zion's groans,
And smile to see her glory falling?
Sure, some unpitying foe
Will cause *their* tears to flow!
Their cruel hate for vengeance calling!

Chaldea! land of gloom!
Hear thy approaching doom!
Soon thou shalt fall, proud Babel's daughter!
Thy conqueror will not spare,
From youth to hoary hair:
Thy prattling babes abide the slaughter!

CARMINIS AMATOR.

For the Western Recorder.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Mr. Editor.—In singing such tunes as New Hundredth, when the note which immediately precedes the second rest in the bass, falls upon a word which is not a monosyllable—should more than one syllable be pronounced? Instances occur, also, where, if the whole word should be spoken, there would be three and sometimes four syllables pronounced upon the *one* note. Your opinion on such cases as these would be very acceptable to the choir where I reside.

Your's, &c. S.

Reply.—In cases of this character, it is customary to apply two syllables to the note: But where more would be required—which is easily seen by glancing the eye over the last line of each stanza, while the hymn is reading—some other tune ought to be selected. When the *two* syllables are thus applied to the note, the latter may usually be prolonged, so as to produce a correspondence of articulation in the several parts of the score. In the particular case specified by our correspondent, the first of the two syllables should receive the time of a minim, and the second the time of a crotchet.

A case somewhat similar occurs in the last line of the second stanza of Hotham, at the word "*shadow*," which is to be applied, in two instances, to a single note in the base, as designated by a pause or hold. The word is applied in the trebles, merely by the removal of the slurs. Instances of this kind are not numerous; but wherever they occur, the notes should, if possible, be accommodated to the words.

The spirit of the following query—which we copy from the Charleston Observer—involves several important principles:—

"If a man, when the Old Hundred is sung, (that tune combining so much of the solemn and the cheerful), with appropriate words from Watts, keeps his lips as close as if they were sealed; but when a tune of brisk and lively movement is sung, with words from some modern selection, will not only sing, but rise up and beat time with his hand and foot: *Query* what degree of animal feeling mingles with his devotion?"

1st. Association is one of the proper sources of musical expression. The man who has *no other* musical association than those "of a brisk and lively" nature, feels little of that solemnity, which, to say the least, is always a concomitant of heartfelt devotion. The man, too, who would desire no *greater variety of movement* in church music, than what is found in tunes like the excellent one above named, must be very ignorant of the nature of church music, or slothful in devotion, or be furnished with associations peculiarly unfortunate.

2d. A man who is exclusively pleased with any one movement in church music, is ignorant of the nature of the art. Different subjects require, indispensably, correspondent varieties of movement, as well as of key and modulation.

3d. The same tune requires varied execution, when sung to words of a varying character.

4th. It is more than probable, that the man who is animated only with lively and brisk movements in church music, does not enter at all into the spirit of the exercise.

5th. The words are the true basis of the exercise of singing. The tune, which, like a refined species of elocution, serves to give them character and deepen their impression, is the one which should be preferred.

These simple principles, though of a fundamental character, are, it is to be feared, but little thought of by the generality of worshippers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Secretary of State, in relation to Common Schools, was made to the Assembly, on the 6th inst. The following are extracts from the report:—

There are 55 organised counties, and 757 towns and wards, in the state; from all of which reports in relation to common schools have been received.

From the abstracts of the reports from the several towns and counties, it will be seen that there are in the towns which have made returns 8609 school districts, and consequently the like number of schools organised; and that returns have been received from 8164 of those districts.

It appears also that 311 new school districts have been formed during the year 1828, and that the number of districts which have made returns, exceeds that of the preceding year, by 358.

That there are in the districts from which reports have been received, 449,113 children between the ages of 5 and 15; and that in the common schools of the same districts 468,205 scholars have been taught during the year 1828; the general average of instruction having been about eight months.

The number of scholars instructed in the common schools, exceeds, by 11,775, the whole number of children between 5 and 15. This estimate does not include the scholars instructed in the cities of New-York and Albany, where the children between 5 and 15 are not reported.

The returns show an increase of 29,897 of the children between 5 and 15; and the number of children taught in the common schools of the state has increased 26,349 since the last annual report.

During the year 1828, two hundred and two thousand, three hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-one cents have been paid to the several school districts which have made reports. Of this sum $100,000 were paid from the state treasury, $119,209 30, were raised by a tax upon the several towns in the state, and $13,133 91, were derived from a local fund possessed by certain towns. The towns have raised by a voluntary tax $19,209 30, more than were required to entitle them to the public monies.

The amount distributed among the several district schools, exceeds that of the preceding year, by $9,347 44.

The productive capital of the school fund now amounts to $1,684,6 8 80. The revenue actually received into the treasury on account of the common school fund, for the past year, has been $89,034 96; leaving a deficit in the amount annually distributed of $10,965 04, to be supplied from the general fund of the state. The revenue of the next year is estimated by the comptroller at $105,200.

The forms for school returns which were published with the revised statute, provide for reporting the amount paid in the several districts for teachers' wages, over and above the school monies apportioned to the districts The returns which have been received, are from various towns in 51 counties; and the sum thus ascertained, compared with the amount of public money paid to the same districts, affords a very fair test for ascertaining the proportion paid by the inhabitants for tuition. Taking these returns as a test, and it appears that $336,643 have been paid for teachers' wages, besides the $232,343 of public money apportioned to the districts; making a total amount paid the last year for tuition, in the common school districts of the state, of $568,986.

Returns have been received of the condition of the common schools from the commissioners of every town and city in the state. In former years it was not unusual to have 15 or 20 towns delinquent. It is gratifying to notice this evidence of increased attention and punctuality on the part of those who are charged with the execution of the statute: And when it is considered that there are at least 46,000 officers of common schools in the towns and districts, the fidelity with which the public money is applied and accounted for, and the faithfulness with which the system is carried into effect, are creditable to the character of our population. Much credit is also due to the county clerks, generally, for the accuracy, neatness and punctuality with which their returns are made.

OUR COUNTRY.

The following just, spirited and beautiful sentences, are taken from a communication in a late number of the National Intelligencer:—

It was finely and forcibly said in the rhetorical language of the venerated Stoughton, "that God sifted a whole kingdom for the wheat which was sown in the American wilderness." That seed was not confined to New-England. It has been scattered broad-cast over the now fair and flourishing domain which we proudly call our COUNTRY. It has shot up, not thinly, but luxuriantly; and in evidence of its effects, we have only to point to the innumerable seminaries of elementary and general instruction; to the schools and academies, the colleges and universities, which, dispersed through the republic from Maine to Florida, constitute the glory of our beloved land.

Nor are they less our defence than our glory. Knowledge is power. A people generally enlightened cannot be enslaved. Other eyes may look with complacency upon our national fortresses; upon our armaments, naval and military. For my own part, I contemplate with livelier satisfaction, and more assured convictions of their efficiency to the end in view—our security and repose as a people—the institutions of learning, which, in every gradation of excellence, adapted to the ages, the capacities, the wants of the rising generation, abound in our land. I am no enthusiast: I am neither a pedagogue nor bookworm. But I hazard nothing in saying, that the humblest village school-house is a little bulwark of our country's liberties. Our seminaries, small and great, for the diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes of community, collectively present an impregnable wall of defence.—Whilst these remain, no Agamemnon, no Achilles, will be able to take our city. It will abide in fearless security, and unshaken, indissoluble strength.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND GENERAL SCHMETTAN.

During a march, in the seven years' war, the King, impatient at the little progress made by the artillery, walked forward with General Count Schmettan. In order to pass away the time, it occurred to the King to tease the Count, who was a very pious man. He enquired after the state of health of the pastor of the latter, whom he overwhelmed with a torrent of witticisms and sarcasms. "Your majesty is much more learned than I am," answered Schmettan, as soon as he could utter a word. "*Moreover*," added he, "*you are my King*. A spiritual warfare between you and me, is consequently unequal, in every respect.—Still you cannot deprive me of my faith. And even if you did succeed; well! you would infinitely injure *me*, but at the same time would also injure *yourself*."

The King stood still, and his eyes sparkled with indignation, as he turned and said, "What does this mean, Monsieur Schmettan? I should injure *myself*, if I deprived *you* of your faith. How do you mean this?"

The General answered with immoveable composure—"Your majesty believes that you possess a good officer in me, and I hope you are not mistaken. But if you could deprive me of my faith, I should be a miserable object—a reed in the wind—on whom no reliance could be placed in council or in battle."

The King was silent and walked forward for some time in deep thought; and then asked in a friendly manner—"Tell me now, Schmettan, what is properly your faith?" "I believe," Schmettan joyfully answered, "in a divine Providence, which counts every hair on my head; in a redemption from all my sins; and in an eternal, happy and glorious life after death!"

"Do you really believe this?" said the King. "Do you believe this in full confidence?" "Yes, I do, your majesty." And the King, much affected, took Schmettan's hand, strongly pressed it, and said—"You are a very happy man!" He then proceeded silently and thoughtfully, and never from that hour did he ridicule the religious views of Schmettan.

CHILDREN ALARMED BY THE WICKEDNESS OF THEIR FATHERS.

[*From the report of a Missionary in Ohio.*]

In some places in this vicinity, more than usual attention is manifested to the ordinances of the gospel. This is true of B——, an adjoining town. So vicious have been the fathers, that a number of their children have taken the alarm, and met together on the Sabbath, when they had none to lead in prayer, and have spent their time in sacred music, and in reading religious books. They have gone further, have raised a considerable sum to support the preaching of the word, and have established a flourishing Sabbath school! That God should thus cause the wrath of man to praise him is *marvellous in our eyes*.

Quere.—Are not some of those the children of *pious mothers?* Else how may we account for these singular facts?

EUROPEAN NAVY.

According to a statement of the European navy, furnished by Capt. Jones, for the accuracy of which, up to the time when his observations were made, he is willing to vouch, the French have 52 sail of the line, 32 frigates, and as many more corvettes and brigs. Russia, next in number, has 43 sail of the line, 18 frigates, and a score of smaller vessels: Sweden, 12 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 10 corvettes or brigs: Denmark, 4 line of battle-ships, 6 frigates, and a few sloops: Holland, almost exactly the same number: Austria, only 10 sail of all rates: Spain and Portugal, too contemptible to be taken into the estimate. The entire marine, therefore, of continental Europe, may be estimated at 116 sail of the line, 74 frigates, and 94 corvettes and brigs; while that of Great-Britain amounts to 138 ships of the line, 148 frigates, and 214 corvettes and brigs.

WEST INDIES.

The West-India islands, in 1827, contained by estimate 105,000 square miles; a white population of only 450,000, and a coloured population of 1,600,000. Of the 33 islands, 15 belong to Britain, 2 to Spain, 3 to Denmark, 4 to the Netherlands, 5 to France, 1 to Sweden, 1 to Colombia; 1 is partly independent and partly Spanish; 1 is partly independent and partly British. The islands belonging to England contain 14,595 square miles, and a population of 663,867. The islands belonging to Spain contain 58,140 square miles, 532,000 population. The three islands belonging to Denmark, have 180 square miles, population 38,867. The French islands contain 1385 square miles, population 240,877. The islands belonging to the Netherlands have 722 square miles population 36,210.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

LACONIC MESSAGE.

From the minutes of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, 15th of 10th mo., 1701. "Governor's Message to the Assembly."

"Friends—Your union is what I desire; but your peace and accommodating of one another is what I must expect from you. The reputation of it is something; the reality much more. I desire you to remember and observe what I say. Yield in circumstances, to preserve essentials; and being safe in one another, you will always be so in esteem with me. Make me not sad, now I am going to leave you; since it is for your friend, and proprietary and governor.

"WILLIAM PENN."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

MOTION OF ANIMALS.

Animal motion is wonderful, though from its perpetually meeting the eye, we take little account of it. The pholus (a shell fish) has the power of perforating the hardest marble, by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment. It increases its cell as it increases its size; and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion. The only impulse an oyster possesses, arises out of its power of opening and shutting its shell. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance, resembling a tongue. The crab moves sideways, and the waterfly swims upon his back. The serpent undulates, and the lion ant moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forwards. Marine birds can walk, run, fly and swim. Some animals can only walk, others gallop; the horse performs all these motions. The tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs, but never gallops; the armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great anteater climbs much better than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet can travel only fifty paces in a day; an elk will run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly 18 leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of 16 hours. Man has the power of imitating almost every other motion, but that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 60 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3340 pulsations in the space of an hour!—*Buck's Harmonies of Nature.*

LIGHT OF THE GLOW-SHELL.

The animals which inhabit shells of the genus Pholas, have the property of emitting a phosphorescent liquor, which shines with brilliancy, and illuminates whatever it touches. This was observed even by the ancients; Pliny tells us, that the Pholas shines in the mouth of the person that eats it, and renders the hands and clothes luminous when brought in contact with them. Many interesting experiments were made on this luminous matter by the academicians of Bologna, and the celebrated French naturalist, Reaumur. It was found that its brilliancy was in proportion to its freshness; but even in a dry state, the phosphorescence may be revived by the application of fresh or salt water, though brandy or ardent spirits of any kind immediately extinguishes it; and all the acids destroy it entirely. The luminous water, when poured upon fresh calcined gypsum, rock-crystal, or sugar, becomes more vivid.—Milk rendered luminous by the liquor, loses its phosphorescence when mixed with sulphuric acid, but recovers it on the addition of carbonate of potash. A single Pholas renders seven ounces of milk so luminous, that it makes all the surrounding objects visible in the dark. But, when the milk is excluded from the air, the light is extinguished. Differently coloured substances are powerfully affected by this kind of light. White appears to imbibe and emit the greatest quantity; yellow and green in less proportions. Red will hardly emit any light, and violet the least of all, when the Pholas is put into glasses tinged with these several colours.

GOLD WASHINGS.

Strange as it may appear, it is a fact, that till very lately the jewellers were in the constant practice of throwing away the water into which they dip articles of jewellery, after they are taken out of the boil, (a menstruum of nitro-muriatic acid, employed to give them a high finish), without being at all aware of the quantity of gold that was thrown away with it. Of late, a person possessed of some chemical knowledge, is said to have made an handsome livelihood, by instructing jewellers at the rate of five guineas each, in a method of recovering gold contained in the washings. This method consists simply in adding a solution of copperas, which precipitates the gold, and then fusing the residuum with nitre, by which the iron in combination is oxydated, and the gold left in a pure state. *London paper.*

Webster's Dictionary.—This work, which has cost the author twenty years' labour, and two voyages across the Atlantic, now makes its appearance, in two volumes, large quarto, beautifully executed, and furnished with a fine miniature engraving of the man whom it is destined to render "immortal." We must certainly consider it a *learned* work, if a judgment is to be formed, either by a hasty glance at the numerous pages of philological discussion which are embraced in it, or by a reference to the many and respectable testimonials which have long since been published. The reasons also which the author assigns, for the admission of national peculiarities in such a work, appear to be satisfactory. But further than this, we, in our humble sphere, presume not to say. See Advertisement.

Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, of Bradford, Mass. is engaged in preparing a Gazetteer of the Literary Institutions in this country. It will embrace an account of colleges, academies, distinguished private schools, &c. which have existed, or do now exist; the systems of education adopted; all important improvements; the success of the various plans, so far as can be ascertained; and at the close, a general survey of common school education in the several states.

It is stated that the printing of the works of the late President Jefferson, has been commenced at Charlottesville, Va. Charlottesville is about two miles from Monticello, Mr. J.'s former residence.

"*MS. found in a Mad-house.*—By the author of Pelham." We are unacquainted with the merits of this new work, but think the title a monopoly. It belongs to at least three-fourths of the popular works of fiction.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a155	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	140 00a150	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	32a
Per lb	6 3-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	31a33
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	68a
Java	14a15	—— winter do	80a85
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a13	Beef, mess, bbl	8 75a9 25
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	6 75a7 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	8a9
Dry cod, cwt	$2 37a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	14a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 19a5 25	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a4 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	6 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	8 12a8 25	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 50a8 75	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	3 87a4 00	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 12a3 25	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a30
Oats	32a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	44a80
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 50	Young-Hyson	70a1 15
Hides,		Hyson	90a1 15
LaPlata, lb	16a17	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 37a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, LP	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a24

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City - -	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton - -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	All others - -	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County	do	Chester County -	1-2
Catskill - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Troy - - -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Farmers', Troy*	do	York - - -	1
Mohawk - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	do
Geneva - -	5-8	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica - -	do	Chambersburgh	do
Utica Branch -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ontario - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Central - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Chenango - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Rochester - -	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County -	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara - -	broken	Snowhill - -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Greene county -	do	Cumberland - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - - -	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville - -	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine - -	broken	Franklin - -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec - -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter - -	10	*Georgia.*	
All others - -	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe - -	5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Bridgeport - -	do	Western Reserve -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - - -	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Thames - - -	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County -	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others - -	1-2	Nashville - -	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan - -	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale only by

WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Nov. 24, 1828. 48

DR. POMEROY,

finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of Dr. Batchelder, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

WESTERN LETTERS

JUST published, and for sale at the Bookstore of Hastings & Tracy—WESTERN LETTERS, written during a Tour through the Western and Southern States, in 1825, '26, & '27; beginning at Fort-Harrison, and terminating at New-Orleans: By Aaron Teal. Price 25 cents. *Utica, Jan.* 20, 1829.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof.*—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.